that properly pertaining to his nominal rank, and, what was more important than this, the manifest propriety of basing distinctions of rank upon extent of command was recognized as it always ought to be. In the Union army, on the other hand, major-generals commanded armies, army-corps, or divisions, indifferently, according to circumstances, to the manifest loss of *esprit <1e corps* and the general detriment of the service. General Scott, even, was merely a lieutenant-general, and that only by brevet, and it was not until the autumn of 1868 that the full grade of lieutenant-general wan even created That of general was not created until 1800. Probably an ignorant and more or less unworthy jrakmny of distinctions of rank was nt the bottom of this disposition of the Northern people to dmiy to f hi* leaders of their armies the distinctions properly pertaining to the commands with which they wero entrusted. It is to be noted here that a more cm-lightened policy was followed, and followed too to the general satisfaction of the public, in regard to the navy, in which branch of the service the grade* of Captain was in 1861 the highest known to the law* The full rank-list was revived by degrees; the title of Flag-Officer was created hi 18(51. ; those of Commo-

dore and Rear Admiral in 1802; that of Vice
Admiral in 1864; that of Admiral later.
Let us now look at the military situation*
The attempt to carry the State? of Missouri out of
the Union was vigorously resisted by the loyal
party in that State, led by Frank P. Blair, Thomas
T. Gantt, and other resolute men, supported by the